



THE

KNIGHT



Vol. III No. 2 Issue #14. The Lithuanian Numismatic Association August-September 1980 \$1.50

TRANSLATION TO BEGIN OF ANCIENT LITH. CURRENCIES

The Lithuanian Numismatic Association is proud to announce that beginning with the next issue of The Knight, and continuing in serial form, will be presented an English translation of Jonas K. Karys' book "Senovės Lietuvių Pinigai" (Ancient Lithuanian Currencies/Money).

Published in 1959, Karys' work has remained relatively unknown to the numismatic world, and is presently out of print. The book deals with Lithuanian money from the very beginning, and examines each period of monetary systems used in Lithuania. Examined in detail for example, are the silver sticks "kapos," the first Lithuanian coins "denars" struck by Grand Duke Algirdas (called "Pečats"), the various denars by Kęstutis, Jogaila, Vytautas, etc; the coins minted during the Lithuanian/Polish coining era up to the time the last Lithuanian coins were struck in Gardinas in the year 1707. Any collector of medieval Polish, Russian, and Lithuanian numismatic material needs to be aware of this superb work, in order to properly understand the science of Lithuanian medieval numismatics.

The book has been translated into the English language from Lithuanian by Val Matelis, of Coral Gables, Florida, who previously translated Karys' 1953 book for the L.N.A. Val has spent hundreds of hours working on this to provide us with an accurate, and fluent manuscript. In addition, reviewing the text for numismatic terminology was John Davenport, noted numismatic author whose books on medieval talers are classics in the numismatic world.

The book will be presented in serial form, page by page as it appears in the original text. Printed on standard size paper, space has been provided to punch notebook holes for easy storing in book form. Due to the large size of the original book (391 pages), at the present rate we have been going (3 sheets/6 pages), it would take about 20 years or so at 6 issues per year to complete this project. We figured you didn't want to wait that long, and so we have made a difficult decision.



JONAS K. KARYS

Beginning with the next issue, there will be 15 pages attached extra, instead of the present 3. This will allow us to present 30 pages of the text each issue, and make this a 2 year project. We felt that it was the utmost importance to get the numismatic knowledge contained in this book out in a short period of time, as it will strengthen, educate, and further greatly the science of medieval Lithuanian numismatics.

Unfortunately, this will be somewhat expensive, as that means more printing costs, and having to buy envelopes to send the issues in, and of course added postage expense (4 ounces). But we are not raising the subscription rate. However, we would appreciate donations to help cover costs, as we are definitely going to go "in the red" at our projected rate.

In the book, Karys spends ample time exposing the numerous errors made by Polish, Russian, and Lithuanian numismatists in the past, and even until this very day. Karys proves that due to political circumstances, the Lithuanian history and its numismatics has been altered, suppressed, and distorted by many Polish, Russian, German (and even some Lithuanian) numismatists. Other numismatists therefore, had to rely on erroneous works

(Continued on page 2)

2. TRANSLATION

Continued from Pg. 1

. Karys systematically exposes the errors, corrects them, and aggressively presents the history of Lithuanian numismatics of the medieval truthfully from the Lithuanian point of view---a first in this field! (gasp!)

The book is a culmination of over 30 years of research by the author, who now resides in exile in the U.S.

It is of utmost importance that collectors of medieval Polish and Russian numismatics (as they are very much interrelated with Lithuania for this time period) get their hands on a copy of this translation project. They MUST know about Lithuanian numismatics from the Lithuanian point of view. As Karys will prove in his book, political circumstances have purposely distorted many Lithuanian coins, their attribution, mint-age place, and time sequence.

Therefore, we are announcing an all out campaign to attract new members, especially collectors of Polish and Russian medieval, who need to know the truth. We have printed up a quantity of subscription blanks, for our members to use to sign up new members. Please write for as many as you need. You can sign them up, collect the money right there, and send it in.

To all numismatic publications: we would appreciate mentioning this historic translation project in your various journals, and if you write we will send to you a portion of the translated text which you may wish to use as part of the story. Write.

So members, get ready for the next issue: as we being our most important project ever in the history of the L.N.A. Your help will be greatly appreciated. If you belong to a Lithuanian organization or newspapers, etc., write in and let them know about this. Sign up new members. We need as many as we can get in this most important time. You won't be disappointed.

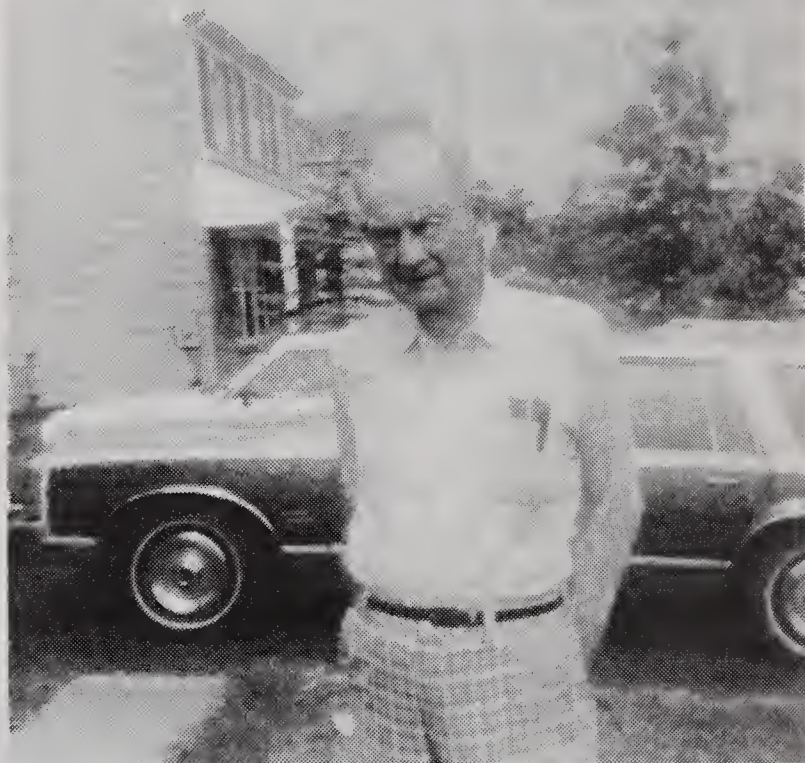
We quote page 77 of the book: "The words of Dostojevski's daughter Amada echo in our ears typically: 'No other country has done as much for Slavic civilization as tiny Lithuania. Other nations work for themselves, for their own glorification; Lithuania scattered its words of wisdom among its neighbors. Poland, the Ukraine, and Russia do not understand this, and are not thankful. However, there will come a day when they will clearly see its gigantic debt to modest and quiet Lithuania.'"

THE KNIGHT Vol III. No. 2 Issue #14. The official publication of the Lithuanian Numismatic Association. Frank Passic, EDITOR. Robert j. Douchis, DIRECTOR. Subscription for 6 bi-monthly issues: a donation of \$8 or more. \$10 overseas. Write: The L.N.A., P.O. Box 612, Columbia, Maryland. 21045. Back issues available for \$1.50; Volumes I & II complete for \$8 each. "Vilnius Restored" issue \$1; VDB issue \$1; Kosciuszko article, 15¢ each. 1953 book translation: \$8.

BOOK AVAILABLE ^AT A.N.A.

For those of you who can read Lithuanian, or who want to get a look at the original book (it has an English summary in the back) for a "head start", the library of the American Numismatic Association has two copies in its mail loan library for use by ANA members. "Senovės Lietuvių Pinigai" by Jonas K. Karys. Catalog # JM95 H6. Write: A.N.A. Librarian, Box 2366, Colorado Springs, Colorado. 80901.

ABOUT ^TH _E TRANSLATOR



The presentation of Karys' 1959 book is made possible due to the dedication of Val Matelis or Coral Gables, Florida. Born in Baltimore MD, Val attended local private schools, and in his freshman college year went to Lithuania where he attended the University of Lithuania in Kaunas. His constant companion there was Juozas Kajeckas, who later served as Lithuania's consul to the U.S. Val has written articles which have appeared in such publications as America and Commonweal. He worked for the U.S. government for 33 years, and is now retired.

Matelis' first hand experience with Lithuanian affairs, writing abilities, numismatic knowledge, and translation abilities have assured us a superb and high quality presentation, which we are all eagerly awaiting in The Knight. Despite old age and failing eyesight, Val's dedication to the science of Lithuanian numismatics is something we are all indebted to him for, and is something that we will be benefiting from for a long, long time.

CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulations to Jonas Augustinius, who held an 18 frame exposition of his medieval and modern Lithuanian money collection at the Lithuanian Dance Festival in Chicago on July 6.

TILSIT 1 MARK NOTGELD 1921

Tilsit, 1 Mark Notgeld, 1921

Size: 113 x 72 mm.

Colors: Obverse: grey, yellow, black, red.

Reverse: red, orange, black, grey.

The city of Tilsit, (Tilžė) constituted part of the area known as "Lithuanian Minor," on the south bank of the Nemunas River, in East Prussia. Tilsit served as a major cultural center for Lithuanian Minor. It was from Tilsit and other areas that Lithuanian language printed material was secretly smuggled to Lithuania in the late 19th century. It was at Tilsit that Czar Alexander I and Napoleon met on a raft floating down the river, and signed the famous "Treaty of Tilsit" in July of 1807. The city was founded in the 13th century by the Skalvians, a now extinct Baltic tribe which were "brothers" to the Lithuanians.

OBVERSE DESCRIPTION: The obverse features a geographic map of the Klaipėda territory and surrounding region. On this map we find in the German language the Lithuanian cities of: Tauragė (Tauroggen), Kaunas (Kowno), Šiauliai (Schaulen), and the Nemunas river (Memel strom). Also found are the Latvian cities of Liepoja (Libau) and Mitau. The names "Lettland, Litauen," meaning, "Latvia, Lithuania" appear on the map. With a large dot in the center is labeled Tilsit. Arrows point to the German cities such as Königsburg, Berlin, etc.

To the left in a vertical rectangle is an elk found on the Courish Split (Elch Am. Haff). In the background can be seen the Courish Lagoon, and a small fishing vessel. On the right is depicted a logger on the Nemunas, the text translating, "Floating Logs on the Memel." At the bottom appears, "1 East-Prussian Mark," and "Tilsit is the Entrance to the Baltic States."

The loss of the so-called "Memel territory" to Lithuania after World War I was not liked by the Germans. The reverse of the Tilsit 1 mark note satirically reflects German resentment of the situation.

REVERSE DESCRIPTION: Depicted is a scene looking east from the center of the river. In the center is a black bird sitting at the border on a multi-colored pole. A sign on the pole points to Germany, and the Klaipėda region. The caption on the left amidst Tilsit's buildings translates, "OVERHERE, Tilsit, the city without equal." On the right bank is pictured a cow, who seems to be laughing, on the Klaipėda side of the border. The text translates, "OVERTHERE, is butter, but you cannot get it at any price." Pictured in the center is the huge 3-arch bridge that was built in 1907.



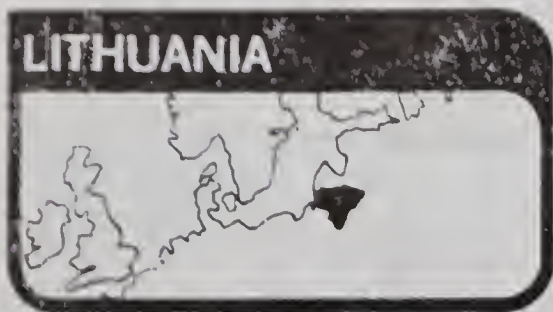
No doubt the offending border stopped the shipment of agricultural goods during this period of monetary instability and inflation, which were "imported" to feed the residents of Tilsit. Before World War I, there was no border, and so Tilsit would rely on the agricultural region across the river (Lithuania) for its supplies. Because of the border, residents of Tilsit could not get butter, "not at any price" as the note declares. The bottom translates, "The City's Savings Bank will pay From our Credit Account 1 Mark to the Bearer of This Note. Tilsit, November 12, 1921."

Due to the historical and political significance of the design, the Tilsit 1 Mark note certainly belongs as part of any Lithuanian currency collection.

Trends: UNC: \$25. XF: \$20. VF: \$15.

After world War II, the Soviet occupational government renamed the city "Sovetsk" and incorporated the region into the USSR as "Kalingrad." The German residents (and Lithuanian) fled from the advancing Soviet army in 1944.

4. MAP CHANGED



BEFORE



AFTER

Orchids (in our case, rūta plants) go to Krause publications of Iola, Wisconsin (publishers of World Coin News) for taking our suggestion and changing the map of Lithuania in the newly published Standard Catalog of World Paper Money, By Albert Pick. Previously, the map of Lithuania had shown the "Polish" borders, not the legal Lithuanian borders; the old map had omitted Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania.

Thanks to letters to Krause officials written by our LNA members, it's nice to know that we have had a part in creating justice for Lithuania in the numismatic world. We salute Krause publications for correcting the map of Lithuania!

For those of you who would like a copy of this huge hard-cover reference book of world paper money, the price is \$35 each.

Also, the new 1981 edition of the Standard Catalog of World Coins is out, and they have also changed the mintage figures of Lithuania's 1936 coins, which we mentioned in an early issue of T.K.

The price on this is \$29.50. For either book, write; Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola, Wisconsin 54945. Mention the LNA when writing, and thank them for changing the map.

Both references contain the catalog numbers and pricing by grade of Lithuanian coins, currency, and patterns.

LETTERS

Dear L.N.A.:

Thank you very much...about the work being done through the pages of your publication. Your contributions to numismatics will be appreciated very much by future researchers. Unfortunately a great many people in the U.S. do not have a facility with languages, and translations of these important Lithuanian works, will, I am sure, be greatly appreciated. We look forward to receiving copies of these English translations for the A.N.A. library.

Sincerely, Nancy Smith, Librarian, American Numismatic Assoc.

Thank you for your contribution to the IBNS Journal [Vol. 18 No. 4 featured a full length article about the history of the D.P. Camp Money at Scheinfeld]. Your Scheinfeld camp money article was of special interest to me as I had never found a good explanation of why they were issued and used. They had resided in that miscellaneous file and now has been moved to where it belongs. I am a member of your association and have enjoyed your publication.

Sincerely, Ruth Hill, International Bank Note Society Presid.

I read with interest the correspondence in your June-July issue from Ray Hafsaas, a Latvian, relative to coverage of Latvian items in The Knight, and your reply promising occasional news. This is a very intriguing situation. There always seems to be more Latvian coins for sale by dealers than our own, and they have no organ.

During the late 1930's, there was considerable discussion in the two countries about a military-cultural pact as a common front against invasion. Regretably, nothing positive came of it, and the Russians found us "divided and conquered." There may again come a time of independence, and why should not these brotherly nations begin cultural relations now? Even such a fragile connection as a joint numismatic association could be a basis for fuller relations in the distant (?) future.

Sincerely, Val Matelis, Coral Gables, Florida.

EDITORS NOTE: In the 1930's, Latvia tried to play the role of peacemaker and tried to organize a Baltic Union. But because of the state of war between Lithuania and Poland, the latter two countries refused to have any part of a union in which the other was involved. This unfortunate situation caused the Latvian efforts to be nullified.

Regarding the Latvian numismatic question; if there is enough interest "out there" we would be willing to help assemble a group of Latvian collectors, and possibly add a page to The Knight which would be written by the Latvian collectors themselves, as a prelude to their own organization/publication. To date we have received no articles about Latvian numismatics from members; hence we have not published any. But if there is enough interest, we will make an attempt to contact responsible Latvian collectors to see if something can be started. We're more than happy to help our "brother" Latvians.

LITH. EXHIBIT WINS AT A.N.A.

An exhibit entitled, "Coins of the Republic of Lithuania" by Frank Passic of Albion, Michigan took First place in the "Coins Since 1500" category at the American Numismatic Association Convention held in Cincinnati, Ohio August 17-23. This is the highest award ever presented to a collection of Lithuanian coins! As Lithuanians, we should all be proud that our "Fatherlands" coins were awarded such a high honor. Also, an exhibit "Currency of the Seaport of Klaipėda (Memel)" took second place in the Foreign Paper Money Category. Several L.N.A. members were present, including Dr. Muscalus of Bridgeport, Pennsylvania, who had a dealers' table, and Vince Alones of N.Y., who served as a judge of paper money in the exhibiting section.

FROM THE ARCHIVES

From the book, "Geschichte der Preussischen Münzen und Siegel von fruhester Zeit bis zum Ende der Herrschaft der Deutschen Ordens" by J.U. Vossberg. Berlin. G. Finke, 1843. Page 32. The following excerpt translated into English from the German by Julia Lungys, rare book dept., Balzekas Museum in Chicago.

12. Memel 1252.



"Memel, City and Fortress, according to the document of 1252, July 29, was founded by the Grand Master of the Order Eberhard von Sayn and Bishop of Courland, Heinrich. In 1328, this territory was united with Prussia and became the headquarters of

the landmaster.

At the beginning of this century, there was at Memel archives, an ancient seal which was lost and could not be found later. According to older description, the seal had two smaller towers on the background of the city's wall. In the center was a large tower. Carved under the wall was a canoe shape and the entire outer edge of the seal was inscribed with religious lettering: SIGILLUM BURGENSIUM DE MEMELIA. [Seal of Memel's fortress]. According to this description, using 16th century standards, a new seal was made. It is shown [above] on the illustration."

Editor's note: the arms of Klaipėda appears on the Lithuanian banknotes: 500 litų; 50 litų of 1922, and 10 Lit of 1938.

NEW BOOK

The Vilnius Ethnographic Museum in Vilnius, Lithuania has just published a pictorial catalog of their museum holdings, which includes highlights of their numismatic collection. Entitled "LIETUVOS TSR ISTORIJOŠ IR ETNOGRAFIJOS MUZIEJUS 1855-1980," featured is a two page written summary of the numismatic holdings by the curator of the numismatic section, Mr. Zenonas Dukša. Pictured are many photos of medieval Lithuanian coins, silver bars, etc.; plus medals. Even pictured in the modern section is a Lithuanian 1,000 Litų note, and a \$500 check from the bank of Lithuania! Also some Petras Rimša medals are pictured. Cost of this hard covered book is 4.80 rubles. For information write: Lietuvos TSR Istorijos Ir Etnografijos Muziejus, Vilnius, Lithuanian, USSR.

This book also shows photos of cultural items, such as wood carvings, cloth, decorations, artifacts from the ancient era, etc.

WANT-ADS

5.

HELP! We're in need of some pictures of banknotes to complete our files. The main one we're missing is the 1922 10 Litų (P-18), which shows a man on the Nemunas river on a log raft. If you have such a note, please send us a photocopy of it. If it is F-VF or better, we'll contact you and pay for having it photographed. Robert J. Douchis, LNA Director.

WANTED: Medieval and younger coins and medals from the Baltic countries from the period 1200-1917, before independence. Especially from the mints of Arensborgh, Hapsal, Reval, Narva, Dorpat, Wenden, Riga, Dalholm, Mitawa in Courland, and Lithuanian coins. I'm also interested in single items. Member LNA. Hannu Sarkkinen, Pahkinamaeultu, 3. E. 2 SF-33840 Tampere 84, FINLAND.

WANTED: Medieval Lithuanian, Riga, Livonia, and Courland coins. Will purchase outright or trade my U.S. silver coins. Ray Hafsaas, P.O. Box 963, Vashon, Washington. 98070.

FREE! For a Self addressed Stamped Envelope: one "pod" containing rūta plant seeds! (This has got to be one of our most unusual offers). I've got a nice big rūta plant in my yard and it's producing seeds. This is the plant that is depicted on the reverse of the 2 litu coin of 1925, and is Lithuania's national flower. Grows well in northern climates. Plant indoors through the winter, set out next spring. Grow a piece of the Fatherland! Frank Passic, 900 S. Eaton St., Albion, Michigan 49224.

FOR SALE: Complete set of modern Lithuanian coins (14 coin type set) by themselves, you supply your own holder. VF-XF condition average, some better with luster. \$175.00. The following coins: Y-2 5 centai 1925 UNC 18.00; Y-5 50 Centų 1925 Fine \$8.00; Y-8 5 Litai silver 1925 AU-UNC \$35.00; Y-9 1 centas 1936 UNC \$10; Y-12 5 litai 1936 (Jonas Basanavičius) UNC with sharp strike Vytis \$22.00, VF, \$12. 20 Litų banknote, 1930 P-27 VG \$12.00. Polish 500 Zlotych 1919 P-58 XF with picture of Kosciuszko \$30.00. Latvian communist issue 5 rubles, 1919 (Rīgas Strādnieku Deputātu Padomes) XF \$6.00. Ukraine: banknotes 100 griven, 1918 P-R369 XF \$25.00, 1,000 griven, 1918 P-R371 VF+ \$22.00. Frank Passic (address above).

WARNING

Collectors who have their coins in the so-called "Vinal Flips" (a plastic holder in which a cardboard identification label and the coin is inserted, and can easily be removed), should immediately remove them as 9 times out of 10 chances are the holders are made with PVC (Polyvinyl chloride). These holders have an "oily" like appearance and will show "rainbow" or blue colors when held to the light (but not always). They will emit a film which will form a greenish, oily stuff on your coins (particularly the aluminum/bronze coins) and destroy their beauty and value. Place the coins in either Mylar holders, or the normal cardboard 2 x 2's. The common acetate currency holders used for paper money is O.K. For further information, contact Krause Publicat.

Having just completed our series on the Chicago Lithuanian lodge tokens, we now begin the listing of the tokens of Philadelphia. Written by Dr. Račkus, and Walter E. Norton, the philatelic specialist, this article originally appeared in the American-Lithuanian Philatelic Specialist.



By W.E. NORTON and Dr.A.M. RACKUS.

Who were the first Lithuanian settlers in Philadelphia, we are not so certain. But we have some documentary evidences about some Lithuenians who resided in Philadelphia before 1775. Take for instance such an outstanding gentleman like ROBERT TUCKNISS, whose signature you find on the old Colonial 4 Dollar, 7 Dollar and 20 Dollar Bills of Pennsylvania, printed in Philadelphia in 1775, - just the year before the Declaration on Independence was proclaimed. Likewise we find a similar Official, who served in the Treasury of the United States and signed his name on the United States 5 Dollar Bills, issued by the Congress at Philadelphia in September 26th, 1778, - whose name was J.DUNDAS, a gentleman of Lithuanian extraction.

Then later, that great Lithuanian-American hero THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO lived for some time in Philadelphia, together with his friends. And such popular names which you will find in the Philadelphia Telephone Directory like CHESNA, LANDIS, PURVIS, YUCKNIS, - are also in most instances of Lithuanian origin that come from the early Lithuanian settlers of Pennsylvania.

Later, in about 1864 and succeeding years, another influx of Lithuanian immigrants came to America, and many of them settled in Philadelphia. And in 1872 there was a colony of Lithuanians there and one of them by name Andrius Matulevičius had a big Taylor Shop in Philadelphia and was known as one of the wealthiest man amongst Lithuanians in that city (see Žvaigždė Lithuanian magazine, June 1935 issue, p.22).

Lithuanians contributed much towards the economical and cultural growth of Philadelphia. They came from the old country to Philadelphia penniless, without the knowledge of the English language, without friends or education, - only with a courage and determination to work hard and to be useful citizens, - and how well they succeeded. It is really marvelous. With their sweat and judicious efforts they saved what they could, and they built magnificent buildings, halls, churches, schools and other cultural centers in Philadelphia. They have four Churches (3 Catholic and 1 Protestant), 3 parochial schools, their nice Musical Hall and other nice establishments there.

Judging from the various Lithuanian newspapers that were published in Philadelphia, - then it is the second largest Lithuanian settlement after Chicago in America. We have specimens of the following Lithuanian newspapers of Philadelphia in our Lithuanistic Museum collections:-

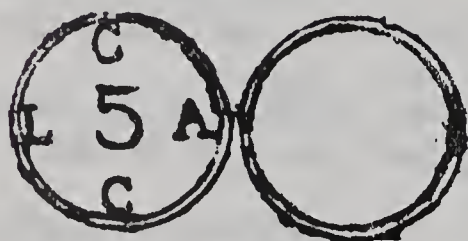
(1) Galvočius, (2) KAPSAS, (3) KOVA, (4) LIETUVIŲ NAUJIENOS, (5) LITHUANIAN REVIEW, in English, (6) MUZIKA, (7) PHILADELFIJOS NIEKAI, (8) PHILADELFIJOS ŽINIOS, (9) PLEA FOR THE LITHUANIANS in English, (10) PLEPERIS, (11) ŠV. KAZIMIERO PARAF/ŽINIOS, (12) TĖVYNĖS BALSAS, (13) VALIO, (14) ŽVAIGŽDĖ, and probably other newspapers that we have no record of.

grade of Lithuanian coins, currency, and patterns.

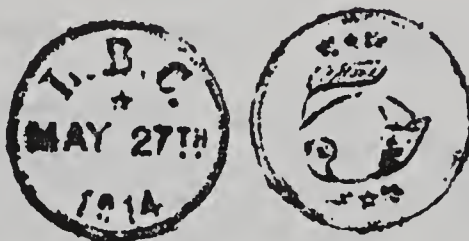
Dr. Muscalus of Bridgeport, Pennsylvania, who had a dealer's certificate, and Vincė Alones of N.Y., who served as a judge of paper money in the exhibiting section.

Lithuanians out of sheer necessity for their own protection and spiritual comfort organized many fraternal, social, charitable and cultural organizations. Nostalgic reminiscences about their unfortunate kinsfolks suffering under Russian semi-barbarous yoke, -urged the Philadelphian Lithuanians to help those whom they left behind in Lithuania. And they did, and are proud of it, because to help a suffering is a noble deed. Some of those organizations issued curious looking metallic Money Tokens or checks. They are very interesting as relics of the past activities of those Lithuanian organizations in Philadelphia.

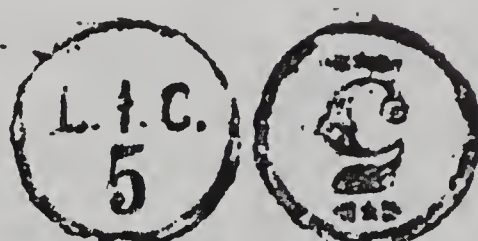
Below, we illustrate and describe some of those Lithuanian tokens, giving a brief data about each as gathered by W.E. Norton of Philadelphia;



LLT. Fig. 1.



LLT. Fig. 2.



LLT. Fig. 3.

LLT. Fig. 1. - LITHUANIAN AMERICAN CITIZENS CLUB, 3138 Richmond St., Philadelphia, Penn. Organized (when?), -merged with Lithuanian Music Hall in about 1937.

Brass pool check, diameter 23 mm., with incuse (sunk in) letters L 5 A / C C, meaning "Lithuanian American Citizens Club; the cypher 5 in the center means "Five Cents". Reverse is blank and has only ribbed circle around the edge, just like on the Obverse.

The token was used for payment of the use of the pool table.

LLT. Fig. 2. - LITHUANIAN BENEFICIAL CLUB, 928 Moyamensing Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Aluminum Bar Check, diameter 23 mm., was good for 5 Cents purchase of refreshments on the premises of the Club.

Obverse, - Top line L.B.C., middle line 27th, bottom line 1914, all encircled within a ribbed line around the edge; inscription in relief.

Reverse has:- Top line Fivepointed Star in between 2 Ivy Leaves; in the middle a large numeral 5, cornucopia style line cut; at the bottom same ornament Star as on top. All within a ribbed Circle around the edge.

This particular LBC token is very important, because it is dated and gives a clue by its style as to the period of other clubs tokens that are undated. This is a lesson for any Lithuanian organization to date their documents such as tokens or seals, for the sake of History...

LLT. Fig. 3. - LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENT CLUB, South 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa. Aluminum Bar Check, 5 Cents value, - diameter 25 mm.

Obv. - L.I.C. in straight line, and plain numeral 5 under those letters, -all encircled by a ribbed circle around the edge.

Rv. - Top line has Fivepointed STAR in between Ivy Leaves; numeral 5 in the center; and similar ornament at the bottom as on the top.

Note. The Stars are similar to the ones in the token LLT. Fig. 2, but are little bigger; and the numeral 5 is of same style as in LLT. Fig. 2, but is considerably smaller. Judging from the style of the "cornucopia" numeral "5", the token must have been struck in about 1910-1914. The specimen is badly bent and mutilated and was hard to make a good illustration.

Of all the Lithuanian Clubs in Philadelphia, the Lithuanian Gedininas Club issued most numerous varieties of Metallic Tokens.

LITHUANIAN GEDIMINAS CLUB, Founded about 1895, had its permanent Headquarters at 2715 E. Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia 34, Penna. This Club finally merged with the Lithuanian Music Hall Ass'n and its Bar Checks were used by the Lithuanian Music Hall also. Use of the checks were discontinued about 1940. as per illustrations in LLT. Fig. 4 - 9.

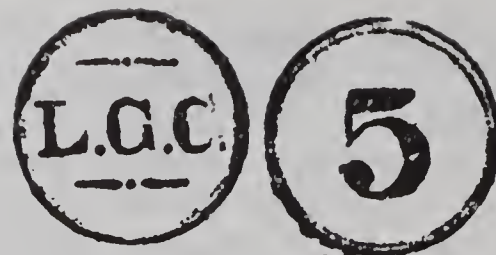
8.



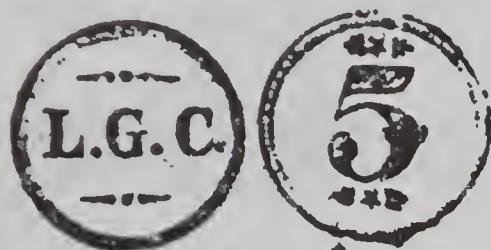
LLT. Fig. 4.



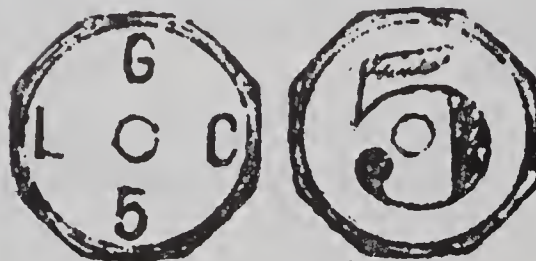
LLT. Fig. 5.



LLT. Fig. 6.



LLT. Fig. 8.



LLT. Fig. 7.



LLT. Fig. 9.

LLT. Fig. 4. - Aluminum Bar Check, 5 Cent value in purchase of refreshments, diameter 24 mm.

Obv. - A short Hyphen on top, L.G.C. initials in the middle line, meaning "Lithuanian Gedimin Club", and similar short Hyphen at the bottom, -all encircled by a serrated circle around the edge.

Rv. - Linear cut cypher 5 in the center, encircled by a ribbed circle around the edge.

This is probably the oldest of all the Lithuanian tokens in the city of Philadelphia, struck probably before 1900, judging from its appearance.

(To Be Continued)

LITHUANIAN or Polish collector? Price list available. Please send stamp. Also interested in buying medieval coins of Lithuania/Poland. Bruce Donahue, Eagle Coins P.O. Box 92 Accord, Mass. 02018 (Pd Ad)

The Lithuanian Numismatic Association
P.O. Box 612
Columbia, Maryland 21045

TO:

THE LONDON MINT RECORDS OF 1925 CONTINUED

ROLLING DEPARTMENT

		U.S. Dollars
Brought Down:	L 335. 4. 8	1609.00
Wages:	L 61. 4. 7	293.90
On Cost Overhead:	L 143. 5. 6	687.72
Total:	L 539. 14. 9	2590.74
Less values bars to stock:	L 40. 3. 3	192.78
Total	L 499. 11. 6 (L499.575)	2397.96

On cost rate: 3/8 (U.S. 88¢) per hour

Fillets produced: 735.576.20 ounces

Value of fillets per 1,000 ounces: L .67916 3.24182

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CUTTING AND ANNEALING DEPARTMENT

Brought Down:	L 499. 11. 6	2397.96
Wages:	L 58. 12. 10	281.48
On Cost:	L 126. 8. 10	606.92
Total:	L 684. 13. 2	3286.36

On cost rate: 2/8 (U.S. 64¢) per hour for cutting

5/ (U.S. \$1.20) per hour for annealing

Blanks produced: 454.221.84 ounces

Value of blanks per 1,000 ounces: L 1.50732 7.20144

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PRESS ROOM DEPARTMENT

Brought Down:	L 684. 13. 2	2386.36
Wages:	L 15. 10. 4	74.48
On Cost Overhead:	L 23. 11. 0	113.04
Collars, Dies:	L 47. 7. 1	227.30
Total:	L 776. 1. 7	3725.18
Less blanks to stock:	L 19. 5. 7	92.54
Total:	L 756. 16. 0 (756.80)	3632.64

On cost rate: 4/- (U.S. 96¢) per hour

Coins struck: 439,382.49 ounces

Value of coins per 1,000 ounces: L 1.72241 8.06482

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WEIGHING ROOM DEPARTMENT

Brought Down:	L 756. 16. 0	3632.64
Wages:	L 48. 2. 4	230.96
On Cost Overhead:	L 86. 10. 8	415.36
Total:	L 891. 9. 0	4278.96
Less good coin stock:	6. 3.	1.50
Total:	L 891. 2. 9	4277.46

On cost rate: 2/8 (U.S. 64¢) per hour

Good coin: 433,994.19 ounces

Value of good coin per 1,000 ounces: L 2.05333 9.85666

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Net cost of order: L 891. 2. 9 4277.46

Number of pieces made: 1,000,121

Cost per 1,000 pieces: 17.10 (U.S. \$4.28)

Silver lost in manufacture (samples, bad coins, etc.) 5231.63 ounces (500),
2827.9 ounces (925) at 32nd per ounce: L 377. 1. 0 (U.S. \$1809.74)

Per 1,000 pieces: 7/6 (U.S. \$1.80)

		U.S. Dollars
Obverse matrix (illustration):	9. 14. 8	46.72
Reverse matrix (illustration):	21. 9. 3	103.02
Punches:	15. 13. 11	75.34
Obverse reduction punch:	9. 10. 1	45.62
Experimental punch:	1. 8. 0	6.72

Order commenced: September 9, 1925

Order completed: October 21, 1925

LITHUANIA 2 Lits
July, 1925
Work Order/ c.f. 19.

MELTING DEPARTMENT

Wages:	L 69. 13. 9	334.50
On Cost:	L 349. 9. 7	1677.50
Total:	<u>L 419. 3. 4</u>	<u>2012.00</u>

On cost rate: 8/4 (U.S. \$2.00)

Bars produced: 1,000,915.30 ounces

Value of bars per 1,000 ounces:	L .41878	2.08836
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ROLLING DEPARTMENT

Brought Down:	L 419. 3. 4	2012.00
Wages:	L 93. 18. 0	450.72
On Cost Overhead:	L 210. 17. 7	1012.22
Total:	<u>L 723. 18. 11</u>	<u>3474.94</u>
Less bars to stock:	L 4. 9. 9	21.54
Total:	<u>L 719. 9. 2 (L 719.45832)</u>	<u>3453.40</u>

On cost rate: 3/8 (U.S. 98¢)

Fillets produced: 923,731.90 ounces

Value of fillets per 1,000 ounces:	1 .77886	3.62223
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CUTTING AND ANNEALING DEPARTMENT

Brought Down:	L 719. 9. 2	3453.40
Wages:	L 86. 18. 4	417.20
On Cost Overhead:	L 180. 18. 0	868.32
Total:	<u>L 987. 5. 6 (L 987.275)</u>	<u>4738.92</u>

On cost rate: Cutting: 2/8 (U.S. 64¢); Annealing: 5/- (U.S. \$1.20)

Blanks produced: 554,507.96 ounces

Value of blanks per 1,000 ounces:	L 1.78045	8.40012
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PRESS ROOM DEPARTMENT

Brought Down:	L 987. 5. 6	4738.92
Wages:	L 70. 15. 4	339.68
On Cost Overhead:	L 140. 1. 0	672.24
Collars & Dies:	L 124. 9. 4	597.44
Total:	<u>L 1322. 11. 2</u>	<u>6348.28</u>
Less blanks to stock:	L 12. 16. 5	61.54
Total:	<u>L 1309. 14. 9 (L 1,309.7375)</u>	<u>6286.74</u>

On cost rate: 4/- (U.S. 96¢)

Struck coin: 540,311.98 ounces

Value of struck coin per 1,000 ounces:	L 2.42403	11.76106
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WEIGHING ROOM DEPARTMENT

U.S. Dollars

Brought Down:	L 1309. 14. 9	6286.74
Wages:	L 91. 0. 4	436.88
On Cost Overhead:	L 151. 18. 0	729.12
Total:	L 1552. 13. 1	7452.74
Less good coin to stock:	L 1. 16. 10	8.84
Total:	L 1550. 16. 3 (L 1550.8125)	7443.90

On cost rate: 2/8 (U.S. 64¢)

Good coin: 520,807.77 ounces

Value of good coin per 1,000 ounces: L 2.9777 14.0021

Net cost of order: L 1,550.16.3 7443.90

Number of pieces made: 3,000,145

Cost per 1,000 pieces: 10/4 (U.S. 42.48)

Silver lost in manufacture: 7,754.20 ounces (500)-4,191.46 ounces.

(925) at 32nd per ounce--L 558.17.2----3/8 (U.S. 90¢) per 1,000 pieces (U.S. 84¢)

Order commenced: 29.7.25 [July 29, 1925]

Order completed: 30.9.25 [September 30, 1925]

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We present a copy of the London Mint Records for the 1 litas coin below. Notice that this record contains exact dates for each department. Note: This uses the European dating system, not the American. So, 7/10/25 will be October 7, 1925, not July 7, 1925. Please note the exact mintage figures for all three of these silver coins. The odd amounts "extra" at the end make this a more official and accurate total.

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1 LIT. (LITHUANIA)W.C./C.F.20

Melting	- Wages	51. 3. 2.	
	- On cost	267. 8. 1.	
	C/d	L318.11. 3.	- L318.5625

On cost rates

7/10/25 - 21/10/25 - 8/4 per hour

22/10/25- 25/11/25 - 7/8 "

Value of Bars per 1,000 ozs. L.47829

Bars produced - 666,042.30 ozs.

	B/d	318. 11. 3.	
Rolling	- Wages	97. 8. 7.	
	- On cost	227. 4. 1.	
Bars from stock		1. 0.	
	C/d	L643. 5. 8.	- L643.28333

On cost rates

29/7/25 - 21/10/25 - 3/8 per hour

22/10/25- 25/11/25 - 4/- "

Value of Fillets per 1,000 ozs. - L1.03214

Fillets produced - 623,249.80

B/d 643. 5. 8.

Cutting & Annealing

Wages 83. 11. 4.

On cost 187. 16. 10.

C/f L914. 13. 10. - L914.69167

On cost rates

	C	A
29/7/25 - 21/10/25	- 2/8	5/- per hour
22/10/25 - 25/11/25	- 3/4	7/- "

Value of Blanks per 1,000 ozs. - L2.50353

Blanks produced - 365,359.67 ozs.

B/f 914. 13. 10.

Press Room

Wages 87. 4. 7.

On cost 228. 15. 6.

Collars 29. 13. 6.

Dies 230. 7. 10.

C/f L1490. 15. 3. - L1490.7625

On cost rates

13/8/25 - 21/10/25	- 4/-	per hour
22/10/25 - 2/12/25	- 6/-	"

Value of struck coin per 1,000 ozs. - L4.18297

Struck Coin - 356,388.52 ozs.

B/d 1490. 15. 3.

Weighing Room

Wages 65. 0. 0.

On cost 112. 18. 7.

L1668. 13. 10. - L1668.69167

On cost rates

14/10/25 - 21/10/25	- 2/8	per hour
22/10/25 - 2/12/25	- 3/-	"

Value of Good Coin per 1,000 ozs L4.80614

Good Coin - 347,046.71 ozs.

Net cost of order - L1668. 13. 10.

No. of pieces made - 4,000,096

[*NOTE ODD AMOUNTS*]

Cost per 1,000 pieces 8/4d

Silver lost in manufacture - 5,446.93 ozs less 2,481 ozs Ex. Copper
2,965.93 ozs (500) - 1,603.20 ozs @ 32d per oz. - L213. 15. 2.
1/1d per 1,000 pieces.

Packing wages & on cost - L16. 12. 5. - 1d per 1,000 pieces.

1 Obverse Matrix - L5. 10. 1.

1 Reverse " - L34. 18. 9.

4 Punches " - L23. 18. 3.

1 Obverse Rod.

Punch - L9. 19. 6.

Order commenced 29/7/25 [July 29, 1925]

Order completed 2/12/25 [December 2, 1925]